

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

**GUILLERMO RODRIGUEZ, #1679572,**

Petitioner,

v.

**WILLIAM STEPHENS, Director,  
Texas Department of Criminal Justice,  
Correctional Institutions Division,**

Respondent.

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Civil Action No. **3:15-CV-823-L**

**ORDER**

This case was referred to Magistrate Judge David L. Horan, who entered Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge (“Report”) (Doc. 16) on April 20, 2015, recommending that the court deny Petitioner Guillermo Rodriguez’s (“Petitioner”) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in Custody (Doc. 3) as time-barred. The magistrate judge further determined that Petitioner was not entitled to equitable tolling and had not provided proof of actual innocence to overcome the applicable statute of limitations.

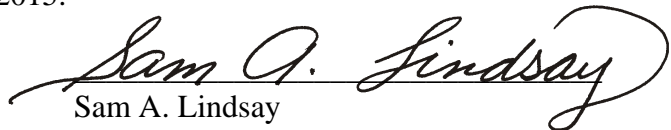
Petitioner filed objections to the Report, which were docketed on May 11, 2015. Among other things, Petitioner cites to various evidence and contends that such evidence is sufficient to establish actual proof of innocence. The evidence relied on by Petitioner, however, is not new evidence, as it was previously available to Petitioner or his attorney; nor is the evidence, as summarized by Petitioner, the type and quality necessary to establish actual innocence.

After carefully reviewing the pleadings, file, objections, record in this case, and Report, the court determines that the findings and conclusions of the magistrate judge are correct, and **accepts** them as those of the court. Accordingly, the court **overrules** Petitioner’s objections, **denies** his

Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in Custody (Doc. 3), and **dismisses with prejudice** this action as time-barred.

Considering the record in this case and pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22(b), Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 proceedings, and 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c), the court **denies** a certificate of appealability.\* The court determines that Petitioner has failed to show: (1) that reasonable jurists would find this court's "assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong;" or (2) that reasonable jurists would find "it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right" and "debatable whether [this court] was correct in its procedural ruling." *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). In support of this determination, the court accepts and incorporates by reference the magistrate judge's report filed in this case. In the event that Petitioner files a notice of appeal, he must pay the \$505 appellate filing fee or submit a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* ("IFP"), unless he has been granted IFP status by the district court.

**It is so ordered** this 26th day of May, 2015.

  
Sam A. Lindsay  
United States District Judge

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\* Rule 11 of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 Cases provides as follows:

(a) **Certificate of Appealability.** The district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant. Before entering the final order, the court may direct the parties to submit arguments on whether a certificate should issue. If the court issues a certificate, the court must state the specific issue or issues that satisfy the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). If the court denies a certificate, the parties may not appeal the denial but may seek a certificate from the court of appeals under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22. A motion to reconsider a denial does not extend the time to appeal.

(b) **Time to Appeal.** Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order entered under these rules. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court issues a certificate of appealability.